

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 7th November 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	Aswin and Kartik 1292 B. S.	
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450		
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
3	"Ahamnadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
Fortnightly.					
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	30th October 1885.	
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700		
Weekly.					
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700		
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102		
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	31st ditto.	
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	31st ditto.	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	29th ditto.	
11	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto	30th ditto.	
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	30th October 1885.	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500		
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450		
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825		
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500		
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	1st November 1885.	
18	"Kamalá"	Calcutta	.....	
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508		
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
22	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	2nd ditto.	
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	1,000		
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450		
25	"Patáká"	Calcutta	1,100		
26	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995		
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	30th October 1885.	
28	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205		
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	812		
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500		
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	31st October 1885.	
33	"Sanjivani"	Calcutta	4,000		
34	"Sáptáhi"	Ditto	.....	
35	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400		
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000		
37	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta	2nd November 1885.	
38	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000		
39	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700		
Daily.					
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	1st to 5th November 1885.	
41	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	200		
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300		
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625		
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500		
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	29th October 1885.	
Fortnightly.					
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....	
Weekly.					
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	2nd November 1885.	
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500		
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500		
51	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	30th October 1885.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	29th to 31st Oct. & 2nd to 5th Nov. 1885.	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150		
Bi-weekly.					
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340		
Daily.					
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212		
URIYA.					
Monthly.					
57	"Taraka"	Cuttack	13th October 1885.	
58	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto	.....	
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....	
Weekly.					
60	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200		
61	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116	18th ditto.	
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	205		
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th October, says that it is only with a view to gratify the wishes of the English mercantile community that Government is about to annex independent Burmah. Lord

The British Government and Burmah.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1885.

Randolph Churchill has urged the extreme necessity of this measure. He had a deep motive for saying what he has said in this connection, namely, his desire to obtain votes for the Conservative Party at the ensuing elections by conciliating the English merchants. The adoption of such mean expedients for the purpose of securing party triumphs is indeed disgraceful.

The English are in the habit of showing their power before weak foes. While they are about to annex Burmah, because the Burmese King is weak, they are silently putting up with insults in other directions. The other day Mr. Fawcett, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and some of his English companions, were arrested and insulted at Philippopolis, but the matter did not receive much notice. Why do the English show so much indifference in preserving their prestige in such cases?

If war is proclaimed against Burmah, there can be no doubt that the English residents of Mandalay will be exposed to danger. It is therefore proposed to arrange for the safe departure of these men before hostilities actually commence. But it is doubtful whether this move will prove successful, inasmuch as Theebaw is keeping a sharp eye upon the English residents. The thought of the danger that would befall them ought to lead Government to give up the idea of war against Burmah.

The cost of the expedition to Burmah will, it is said, be five lakhs of rupees a month. While the starving people of Bengal and Orissa cannot obtain even a handful of rice, Government is ready to incur this large outlay for the benefit of the English merchants.

Although the quarrel between the King of Burmah and the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation is the ostensible cause of the former's differences with the Government of India, the real cause lies in the desire of the English merchants to extend their trade in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. It is not easy to carry on trade with China against the wishes of its Emperor. The English merchants therefore have long desired to annex Burmah in order that they might through that country carry on trade with the adjacent Chinese Empire. The merchants possess almost boundless influence, and the Government cannot but accede to their demands. But would the English have ventured to go to war with Theebaw if he had been a powerful king? Government is about to fight with Burmah on behalf of a Trading Corporation, but in more than one instance it has been found to show forbearance even under insults. It is not difficult to account for this difference of treatment. The fact would seem to be that the English attach but little importance to considerations of justice and are ever ready to ruin weak foes. Otherwise what right have they to command the Burmese King in this fashion? They have no treaty with him under which they can call upon him to obey their orders. Be that as it may, even if there is any sufficient ground for proclaiming war against Burmah, the present is not the proper time to adopt that course. The Russo-Afghan difficulty has caused almost a complete drain of the exchequer, and will continue to involve increased expenditure. The Soudan war has not been yet brought to an end. In Eastern Europe also there is probability of political troubles. It is not therefore wise to enter upon a war against Burmah at this time. This opinion is held even by many experienced English statesmen. But Government, it seems, will not be able to overcome the pressure under which it has been compelled to decide upon war. The consequences of a war against Burmah

will be simply disastrous to the people of India. Another consideration which should be allowed to have due weight is that if the French support Theebaw, occupation of Burmah will not prove a light task, and that the lives of the English residents in that country will be placed in great jeopardy. Under these circumstances, it behoves Government to desist from going to war with Theebaw.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1885.

2. The same paper says that the deputation from the inhabitants of Maimana, which recently waited upon the Russian Governor of Merv praying that their

Russia in Central Asia. country be annexed by Russia, shows that the people of Central Asia are living happily under Russian rule. Russia trusts them and appoints men belonging to the subject nations to high offices under the State. She has constructed railways in their country, and is adopting various measures with a view to increase their happiness and prosperity. What wonder then that Russian rule should be liked by them? The British Government unfortunately does not appreciate the wisdom of this policy.

PATAKA,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

3. The *Patáká*, of the 30th October, asks, why hast the English Government increased the pride of the Amir without consulting the intelligent Indians?

Government and the Amir. Nobody can be satisfied by gifts of money or articles of luxury; but it is useless to say this. Who will listen to Indians?

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

4. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 30th October, says that the immediate cause of the war with Burmah is the insult offered to the Bombay and Burmah Trading

Burmah. Company, and the remote cause is the desire to make India safe. The English believe that the French Ambassador is establishing French influence in Burmah. For that reason the English Government is taking active steps. Because the English merchants have been insulted, they are recommending that an English resident should be placed in Burmah upon the pretext of the protection of English trade.

BHERI AND
KUSHADAH,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

5. The *Bheri* and *Kushadaha*, of the 30th October, says that it is no wonder that selfish Englishmen will make various accusations against King Theebaw in order to have a rich country like Burmah annexed. Even if the Burmese King is really guilty of oppressing his people, the English Government can only advise him in a friendly spirit and not annex his dominion. Why will the English Government fight with Theebaw so long as he does not invade English territories or oppress Englishmen? What offence has the Burmese King committed that the English Government cannot wait for a moment? Is there no other adequate remedy for the attack upon the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company than the annexation of Burmah? The French have denied that the Burmese King has secretly concluded a treaty with them. A war has become inevitable. Indians are unable to bear the increased military expenditure imposed upon them by the Secretary of State owing to the Russian scare. The proceeds of the license-tax have been spent upon preparations for war. Fresh taxes are staring Indians in the face. How will they bear the expenses of a Burmese war after this?

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

6. The *Education Gazette*, of the 30th October, says that if the Burmese King and his Ministers are wise, they will comply with the English demands. If this is done, the dispute will be settled. Burmah has a closer connection with the British Government than with the French. Consequently, if Theebaw shows partiality to the French, he will be ruined.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

7. The *Bangabási*, of the 31st October, says that the Russians were a powerful enemy, and so the English made peace with them. But the King of Burmah

The Burmese quarrel.

is weak, and so they are advancing against him in great force. But the Russian difficulty is not yet over. Colonel Ridgeway is waiting for the Russian Commissioners in exactly the same way as Sir Peter Lumsden did last year. Russia is ready to make peace, but she does not believe the English. The Afghans do not like that the English section of the Boundary Commission should remain any longer in the Afghan territories. Many have requested the Amir to send them away from Afghanistan. The English want to send a large number of troops to Candahar to help the Amir. The *Pioneer* proposes to construct railways up to Candahar and to establish a cantonment there. The Afghans, who do not allow any surveyors to pass through their land, are not likely to agree to this proposal. Russian papers again are ridiculing the terms of the treaty made between Russia and England. The English are asking the King of Burmah to have a Resident in his kingdom and to act according to their advice. The English have written a letter to the French to ask them whether they are willing to interfere in Burmese affairs. The French have not given any distinct reply to this letter. The French are said to be supplying the Burmese with munitions of war. The King of Burmah has become bold enough to make a stand against the English. It is not yet known what reply the King has given to their last letter. But Lord Salisbury has distinctly said that if the King does not agree, either his kingdom should be annexed or he should be dethroned. The writer thinks that the latter course has been determined upon. Perhaps the King has assumed a defiant attitude, and the English army is therefore marching towards Burmah.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st October, says that, with a view to keep up their prestige, the English sometimes engage in Afghan war, sometimes in Burmese war. But the English Ambassador was only the other day sent away with his eyes bandaged from Philippopolis. Did not this incident lower the prestige of the English? It is when the time and the person are suited to their purpose that they think their honour touched.

9. The same paper says that the sole consequence of the Burmese war will be increase of taxation in India and hardship to its poor people. Rumour has it that 10,000 soldiers will enter Burmah at a cost of five lakhs per month. Who can foretell what the cost will be when war is once entered upon? It has been proposed to impose an income tax to meet the cost of the increase of the military establishment. Are a poll tax, a marriage tax and an education tax to be imposed to meet the cost of the Burmese war? By this war the Burmese will lose their independence and the natives will be ground down with taxation. But the English merchants will be great gainers. Will not Government consider whether this is an unjust war or not? Many foreigners are being daily punished for their crimes in India, but do the Governments of their respective native countries declare war against the English on that account? Only the other day several Englishmen were imprisoned in Germany. Did the English venture to avenge their wrong? The English Ambassador was insulted at Philippopolis. Did the English avenge the insult? The Mahdi killed so many Englishmen. How did the English punish him? The English policy seems to be to cringe before the powerful and to assume a terrific attitude before the weak. There is a Providence that will judge all. Forgetting this, how long will the English continue to follow a policy of annexation?

10. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 31st October, says that the English were for a long time not on good terms with the King of Burmah. Attempts were made in Lord Ripon's time to get up a quarrel with Burmah, but the peaceful disposition of His Lordship prevented a rupture. Rumour is

SANJIVANI
Oct. 31st, 1885.

SANJIVANI.

GRAMVARTĀ PRAKĀSHIKĀ,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

afloat that the King of Burmah has made a treaty with the French, which has made the English suspicious. And now the relation between the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company and the King of Burmah being of a strained nature, preparations are being made for a war. The writer is opposed to such an unjust war. He is anxious for the settlement of this affair without bloodshed.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

11. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 31st October, does not consider it right that the English should incur a cost of several millions in a war with Burmah simply

The Burmese quarrel.

for the convenience of a few merchants. These have lost some of their suits in the highest Court of Judicature in Burmah. Government wrote to King Theebaw to say that injustice had been done to these men, to which the King replied that he could not interfere with the judgment of the highest court in the land. This is very reasonable. The English are anxious to preserve the independence of their courts; but it is a matter of great regret that they do not consider that to be a merit in other nations for which they are themselves, as a nation, so zealous. Can the Government of Germany or France request the Government of India to reverse any judgment of the High Court of Calcutta to which it may take exception? The English may say that they have a commercial treaty with Burmah; but that does not make the King of Burmah guilty of a breach of contract. Neither the people nor the Government of India have any opportunities of knowing anything about King Theebaw except through the merchants, whose testimony should be accepted with reservation.

The writer entreats Lord Dufferin to put a stop to the quarrel. In the case of a war, the English are certain of their victory; but there is no good in spending money and sacrificing lives. The French Government says that it has no treaty with Burmah. Many do not believe this statement. The Government of India asks King Theebaw to act under its advice on pain of his kingdom being annexed; but the King may say that he is independent. The thing is, the English are very anxious for the annexation. They have men and money. Why should they not annex? King Theebaw may not be equal to the English in power; but still he is independent. The writer does not think that he will agree to have a Resident and not to interfere with the English woodcutters in his kingdom.

KAMALA,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

12. The *Kamālā* (a new paper), of the 1st November, says that, if a war is declared against Burmah, the people of India will very probably have to pay for it. The English too will suffer. Declaration of war

The British Government and Burmah.

against Burmah will have the effect of shaking the confidence of neighbouring Asiatic States in the British Government. Their respect for it will be lessened. This result will be far from gratifying in view of a probable conflict with Russia.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

13. The *Sādhārani*, of the 1st November, says that, while the English have always been anxious to avert quarrels with the strong, they have always been eager

England and Burmah.

to fight with the weak. England is trying her best to avert a quarrel with Russia. But because King Theebaw is weak, and because the annexation of his dominion will extend the British dominion as far as China, and facilitate the carrying on of trade with China and Thibet, she is trying to annex Burmah. But as it would look very ill if civilized England were to go to war with Burmah without any ground, she has determined to annex it for a light or no offence on the part of the Burmese King. England is making preparations for a war with Burmah as if to prove that she has never hesitated to extend her dominion by force or fraud. The fate of Baroda is still fresh in the memory of men. If the English Government now treats Burmah in this manner, it will lose the confidence of

neighbouring Princes. If England wants to make her dominion durable in India, she must trust and treat well the neighbouring independent Kings and Indian Princes. If these Princes are on the side of the English, no foe, however powerful, will be able to deprive them of India. It being so, England should, for the sake of justice, righteousness, and civilization, and as well as for the sake of what she understands far better—self-interest—cease to extend her dominion in this way. That will benefit both her and her subjects—Indians.

14. The same paper says that because there will be nobody to oppose the extension of dominion in foreign countries of the Christian powers after the downfall of Turkey, it will be delighted at the increase of the strength of that Empire. Turkey will be benefited if the small States that were formerly subject to her and have now regained independence enjoy freedom. They will prove obstacles in the way of the extension of Russian dominion. For that reason Russia is against the federation of those States. The writer does not know wherein the Roumelian insurrection will end. But if it produces a war in Europe, the Indian Princes will be able to live for some time at ease.

15. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 2nd November, says that whether King Theebaw fights with England or humbly complies with its demands, the loss of his independence is certain. The French, who have not yet been able to establish order in Annam, will now remain silent. But an opportunity will arrive for their taking revenge in time. If the English occupy the whole of Burmah, they will gradually come near the French. The same danger will be produced in the East by the occupation of Burmah as in the North-West by the occupation of Afghanistan. On one side there are the French, on the other Russians. The English fear that the French will make India insecure by establishing influence over the Burmese, and that Russians will make it insecure by establishing influence over Afghans. But these fears will never pass away. Even if Afghanistan and Burmah are annexed, the danger will remain as great as before. It is the desire of the officials that the English merchants should monopolize the trade with Burmah as they have done that of India. Lord Randolph Churchill has said this distinctly. It is to be regretted that the English officials are completely regardless of the future owing to an opportunity of present gain. Englishmen residing in Burmah and India desire that Burmah should be annexed. Because such is their desire they are trying all sorts of means to make the British Government hostile towards Burmah. They have obtained a good opportunity. The Conservatives are now in power. It is no wonder that the statement made by the Secretary of State the other day regarding Burmah should encourage these men. Lord Randolph Churchill has expressed a desire for the annexation of Burmah. But the writer still hopes that the Burmese war will not take place. It is certain that the Burmese King will accede to the demands of the English Government. If the Burmese King says that the English Government has no right to interfere with the execution of the decree against the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, which he has obtained from his own chief court, the English Government cannot justly engage in a war with him. The Burmese King cannot be blamed, according to international law, if he has made any preparations for the defence of his dominion. Every State does so. The only difference is that the Burmese King is weak, while Russia and other countries are strong. Anglo-Indians are indignant at Burmah's desire for the settlement of the dispute by mediation. The English may show prowess to the weak Burmese King, but it itself proposed a settlement of the dispute by mediation to

SADHARANI,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

Russia, and was confounded when that proposal was rejected by her. The writer has still confidence in the firmness of Lord Dufferin.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

16. The same paper, referring to a telegram received from Teheran to the effect "that a deputation from Maimaneh

Russia and Maimaneh.

has arrived at Merv to complain of Afghan oppression and to solicit Russian intervention," asks what will the English do if this is true? Maimaneh is far south of the line of demarcation fixed between Russian and Afghan dominions; but history shews that the authority of the Amir in that place is nominal. The Afghan Government has never had the power of protecting the people of Maimaneh. Is Russia to be held guilty if they have sought her protection?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

17. The same paper, referring to Lord Ripon's deprecation of the proposed annexation of Burmah, so as to avoid the proximity of China and France, says that far-

Burmah.

sighted statesmen like Lord Ripon clearly see the danger of the proposed measure. Lord Ripon and all liberal statesmen apprehend the danger which the writer apprehends. The writer is grieved to believe that Lord Dufferin will abandon the policy of the Liberals and follow the wicked policy of Lord Dalhousie. It is by far the better course to extend the commercial privileges of the English in Burmah by a treaty.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

18. The *Som Prakash*, of the 2nd November, referring to the rumour that the Burmese King has secretly concluded a treaty with France, says that King

England and Burmah.

Theebaw has acted very rashly in slighting the powerful and neighbouring English Government and concluding such a treaty. But to tell the truth, it must be said that the selfishness, the insolence, and the desire of unlawful extension of empire of the British Government has made King Theebaw dissatisfied with it. While the British Government is very hard upon the weak, it is very tame before the strong. It is pocketing the insult offered by France, Russia, and Germany, but is going to fight with Burmah for a trifling cause. The Burmese King has not done well in refusing to accede to the demands of the English Government. Lord Randolph Churchill has said in Birmingham that Burmah will be annexed. His Lordship will perceive the mischievous character of this policy when he grows a little older. The English are not a nation to abandon their selfish interests for considerations of justice, righteousness, and self-respect. Had the English possessed any sense of self-respect, they would not have been eager to conclude a treaty with Russia, who had insulted them, in order to gain their ends. The manner in which the English have treated the Indian Princes has clearly proved their love of justice and righteousness. The Burmese King has committed a great mistake if he has refused to comply with the demands of the English Government, relying upon its justice. When the English are his neighbours, the Burmese King should have long ago concluded that his territories would be annexed some day or other. The fact that King Theebaw has shown such courage after seeing repeated instances of annexation in India proves his foolishness. He should not have fined the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, though it has repeatedly deceived him. English companies have the right of deceiving. When that Company had entered his dominions, the Burmese King should have already thought that his independence was gone. Though the Burmese King lives near India, he does not perhaps know that the English enter a country as merchants and become rulers upon a fitting opportunity. The writer is not concerned with the interests of Burmah. But it should be seen whether the policy that the English Government is pursuing is right and calculated to promote its interests. If Burmah is annexed, China and France will become the neighbours of the English Government. The French have been for a long time expressing a desire to fight with England. Even if war with France

breaks out in Europe, India will not be safe. Lord Ripon acted like a true statesman in refusing to annex Burmah. The quarrel with Russia is not yet completely at an end. It will be most rash to enter upon another quarrel at this time. Many European countries are now very much dissatisfied with England. If they enter upon a war with England upon some pretext in connection with the war of Burmah, England will be placed in a very dangerous situation. Everybody is displeased with England owing to her love of extension of dominion. The financial condition of India is very deplorable. Her debts have become immense. The expenditure exceeds the income. The whole income is spent upon the enormous salaries of the officials. The debts have greatly increased owing to the expenditure of large sums of money in view of the probability of a Russian and an Afghan war. India will have perhaps also to bear the expenses of the Burmese war and for the increase of the strength of the army which is contemplated. India is about to sink down under the heavy burden on her shoulders. If the present state of things continue, India will undoubtedly soon be ruined. Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Dufferin have not done well in entering upon a war with Burmah at this time. It does not appear that the war with Burmah will soon end.

19. The same paper says that, though a peace has been concluded between England and Russia, the latter has not ceased to show hostility towards England.

England and Russia.

Russia is trying to make the Amir leave the English by sending spies to him. But it is gratifying to know that the Amir has not listened to those spies. Those who think that the quarrel between England and Russia is at an end, and that the representations of the two countries on the Boundary Commission will soon begin to act together, are mistaken. The movements of Russia show that she is only waiting for a pretext upon which she can fight with England. The eagerness of Russia to extend railways in Central Asia and the dilatory movements of the Russian members of the Boundary Commission prove her evil intention. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the English Government understands all this and is making preparations for the defence of India.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

20. The *Dainik*, of the 5th November, suspects that the Burmese will block up the river so as to make the passage of English steamers impassable. In that case the English will have to proceed by land, and enemies will harass them on their route. The English are making preparations for war on the supposition that they will be able to proceed by water. They have made no arrangements for draught cattle. If they are prevented from reaching Mandalay by water, the English will be in very great difficulty. But they should also consider that if King Tneebaw leaves Mandalay and establishes his capital at Bhamo, their difficulties will increase to a very great extent. The Burmese will in that case be able to harass them in the same way as the Afghans did when the English took Cabul and established themselves in Bala Hisar.

The Burmese quarrel.

DAINIK
Nov. 5th, 1885.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

21. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 31st October, does not see much good in entertaining the services of a large police force when it neglects to do its duty. Police officers help in the opening of grogshops during prohibited hours. People can see these shops open at these hours, but the police cannot; it is the interest of the police not to see it. The writer hopes that Mr. Lambert, who is an able officer, will warn his subordinates in this matter.

Opening of grogshops in prohibited hours.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

22. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st October, is glad to hear that Baboo Brajendra Kumar Seal will officiate as a Judge of the High Court when Mr. Justice Field goes on leave.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

23. The *Bangabasi*, of the 31st October, says that the *Pioneer* newspaper has become incensed at the appointment of a native as the Judge of the Chief Court at Lahore, though the native gentleman appointed is in every way worthy of the high position he holds. The *Pioneer* has expressly said that it cannot tolerate the idea that natives should hear appeals from European Judges, and that English Barristers should address them as 'my lord.' It thinks that Government has taken this impolitic step to conciliate the natives. It is men of Sir Charles Aitchison's and Lord Ripon's stamp who can commit such blunders. The Editor admires the shamelessness of Anglo-Indians and the good taste of the *Pioneer*.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

24. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 2nd November, is glad to find Lord Dufferin and municipal and assurances of a larger measure of municipal freedom given in the cautious reply made by Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him at Delhi. Indians can now be happy in reasonably entertaining the hope that municipal freedom will be widened and that the measure of self-government will be developed before the departure of Lord Dufferin.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

25. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 31st October, condemns the action of Sir Rivers Thompson's government in sending Mr. Bolton back to Gya. Mr. Norton, the Officiating Magistrate, was treating the Rani of Tikari well. But the Board was not satisfied with his conduct, and so Mr. Bolton returns to Gya. The writer cannot believe that he will treat the Rani well. The management of the estates has been made over to the Board without any reason, and a tea planter named Mr. Ogilvie has been made the manager. Mr. Ogilvie does not know Hindi, and he has no experience of the zemindari business. But Sir Rivers Thompson's government is noted for its partiality for his countrymen. Mr. Ogilvie is probably a relative of some officer high in office. The writer thinks that the object of transferring the management of the Raj to the Court of Wards is to put a stop to the suit brought against her corrupt amla by the Rani. If she was allowed to proceed with the suit, many facts would have been brought to light which would have been damaging to the reputation of the Magistrates and Judges of the district who reside in the houses of the Rani and pay no rent, though they take out receipts for payment. They use the horses which were formerly employed in conveying the Maharani's dâk. Rumour has it that in her books there is an entry of a lakh of rupees as a reward to a Judge in connection with a previous suit.

It is a fact well known that Mr. Bolton forced open a box belonging to the Rani which contained her ornaments. The Rani demanded a list of the ornaments from Mr. Bolton, which he refused to give. But now it is found on examination that one piece of a pair of kankans is missing. The price of that one piece is forty to fifty thousand rupees. Mr. Bolton should make good the loss, for Government cannot be held responsible in this affair. The Rani should not forego her claims to this piece of ornament. Who

can tell how much the Rani will have to suffer at the hands of Mr. Bolton. Such highhandedness under the British Government at the latter end of the nineteenth century is a disgrace.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

26. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 30th October, says that, though the mud road from South Baraset to the banks of the Fulta is repaired every year, it becomes impassable during the rains. This state of things may be removed if two or more local gentlemen are entrusted with the work of repairing the road. The selection of these men may be entrusted to the worthy Deputy Magistrate Baboo Purna Chunder Chatterjea.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

27. The *Grámvártá Prákáshiká*, of the 31st October, does not approve of the system of issuing platform tickets which the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities want to introduce from the 1st of November. The writer asks whether Anglo-Indians will have to purchase these tickets.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRÁKASHIKÁ,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

28. The *Dainik*, of the 5th November, publishes a letter from Baboo Ramnath Mukerji of Chaddarasi, in which the writer complains that on the 7th of Kartic he was induced along with a large number of passengers by a Baboo at Sealdah Station to travel by the intermediate class of the night mail train while holding third class ticket. The Baboo told them that the intermediate class carriages were being used that day as third class ones. But another Baboo on arriving at Goalundo demanded and realised excess fare from every one who had been induced to travel in a higher class carriage. The writer wants to know whether the excess fares have been credited to the Railway authorities.

DAINIK,
Nov. 5th, 1885.

The Editor remarks that he has seen third class passengers put into the intermediate class carriages. He asks Ramnath Baboo to apply to the manager for a refund of the excess fares, and asks the Railway authorities that, when for want of third class carriages passengers of that class will have to be put into intermediate class, these intermediate class carriages should be marked to show that they are to be regarded as third class.

(h)—*General.*

29. The *Ahammadi* (a new paper), of Asvin 1292, does not believe that the characters of the rulers and of the ruled are formed in the same fashion. The character of kings is divinely formed as superior to that of the ruled. If any king is found to be wanting in that superiority of character, he is sure to be ruined. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans consider kings to be protectors of religion. But in these degenerate days the word king means a selfish and avaricious ruler, or a worthless creature. The reason of this change of meaning is that the number of such rulers has increased greatly of late. The people have become civilized. They are now able to understand the relation between the ruler and the ruled. But the character of the Queen-Empress is pure and exalted. She is a great well-wisher of her subjects. The writer has great reverence for Her Imperial Majesty.

AHAMMADI,
Asvin 1292.

30. The same paper greatly deplores the disunion between the Hindus and the Mahomedans living in India. They live in the same country, under the same rule, and enjoy the advantages and disadvantages of this position equally, but still they are not united.

AHAMMADI.

31. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th October, says that, while on the one hand Government has stopped the construction of useful works for want of funds, it is on the other lavishly spending money to promote the comforts of officials. The visit of the Governor of Madras to Simla, which may or may not have

BHARAT MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1885.

been necessary, has cost a large sum. Again, a new palace is just now going to be built for the Viceroy at Simla at an enormous cost. This may be a necessary work, but there would have been no harm if it had been undertaken some time afterwards. Government is almost in the same breath pleading lack of funds and indulging in wasteful expenditure. How long can people continue to feel respect for it in the face of such proceedings?

PATAKA,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

32. The *Patáká*, of the 30th October, referring to the Government of India's asking the Secretary of State to sanction the increase of the strength of the Army, says that the foreign powers' greed of India is such that this proposal seems reasonable.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 30th, 1885.

Increase of the strength of the army.
The sufferings of the people of Dhatrigram.

33. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 30th October, writing from Dhatrigram, says that, though the people of this village are being oppressed by the zemindars, Government is not paying any attention to the matter. Government does not care whether the people live in forests and are devoured by wild beasts, whether their crops are destroyed by wild boars, and whether they fall victims to malaria produced by the non-clearance of jungle.

EDUCATION GAZETTE

34. Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Majugram, says that the need of a post office in that village has long been felt. This village and the adjoining villages are under the jurisdiction of the Jagatbullubhpore post office, which being six miles distant, a peon comes from it to distribute letters every other day. The peon does not go to the adjoining village, but has letters directed to that village distributed through the students of the Maju school. Though the letter box in the Maju school is opened every other day, the letters are not despatched by post on the day on which the letter box is opened. Owing to this, men are obliged to post urgent letters in Howrah or Calcutta.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

35. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 31st October, says that the *Grámvártá Prakáshiká* was started at a time when Government appointed an officer for reporting on native newspapers. In those days when copies of the report used to be sent to the editors, the officers in the mofussil ventured not to oppress the people, the vagaries of the police were almost unknown, the strong did not venture to oppress the weak. They were afraid that their misdeeds would be published in the newspapers and would come to the knowledge of Government. The report is prepared now-a-days as before. Only a few high officials read it: but no good comes of it. Had high officers read the correct translation of the articles in the newspapers and paid the slightest attention to it, magisterial vagaries would never have been so frequent and so damaging to the reputation of the British Government. The writer thinks that the people in the mofussil have nobody to protect them. They have become playthings in the hands of English Magistrates and Police Officers. The Magistrates are all in all, the police are their arms, and the people within their jurisdiction are their playthings.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

36. The same paper says that Government has entrusted the postal department with many important duties. The department is doing all these satisfactorily, and so Government wants to entrust it with more work. The writer thinks that the service of summonses should be done through the medium of the post office, for under the present system of serving summonses they are not served at all. The post office peons know all the persons to whom they distribute letters better than any other officers of Government. If they are entrusted with the service of summonses, there will be no necessity

for the formality of identification. The parties will be responsible for the costs, and the courts will not be obliged to entertain the services of a large number of peons. The number of postal peons is to be increased, which will afford increased facilities for the distribution of letters.

37. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st October, in noticing the proposal of erecting a palace at Simla for the residence

The Government palace at Simla.

of the Governor-General before the month of April, says that many schools and pathshalas have been closed, and no relief has been granted to the famine-stricken for want of money; but no want of money can defer the construction of the palace. The writer has been struck dumb at the conduct of the British Government.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

38. The same paper says that already a third of the revenue is spent to meet the cost of the army, and that cost is going to be increased by two crores of

The military expenditure.

rupees. An arbitrary Government can do what it likes; but the people should make the Government understand that they are discontented at its conduct.

SANJIVANI.

39. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor is now at Darjeeling. He is of opinion that the floods increase the fertility of the soil. But will the account of the sufferings of the villagers

Sir Rivers Thompson and the floods.

in Meherpore reach his ears?

SANJIVANI.

The writer learns from a person, on whose information he can rely, that the officers of Archibald Hill and Co. have destroyed the *kalai* crop of a large number of poor famine-stricken villagers of Shyamnagar in Meherpore and compelled them to sow indigo. The gentleman who informs the writer, on his way to Meherpore, stopped at that place and heard from many that the *kalai* crop was being destroyed. He went to the place of occurrence and ascertained that all they said was true. He asked the cultivators never to touch indigo seed. They said that he would be put in confinement for saying so. But he said he did not care anything for himself. The acts of oppression mentioned in the *Nildarpan* would appear to be no oppression when compared to the oppression practised on these cultivators at the latter end of the nineteenth century. Another correspondent on whom the writer can rely says that in one or two villages near Chandpur Patkabari indigo has been sown in fields by destroying the *kalai* crop in them.

Another correspondent, when going in a boat by the Kharia river, saw large quantity of paddy plants with beautiful ears of corn floating down the river at a place near Tehatta. He was informed that an indigo planter had on gaining a law suit cut down the paddy crop on about 500 bighas of land in Patkabari, and had thrown it into the river. This piece of information struck the correspondent dumb.

40. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 31st October, does not find much good in Lord Dufferin's paying visits to some of the

Lord Dufferin's visit to Native States.

Native States. This will put the native princes to some unnecessary expense. His Lordship will put up with the Resident and hear everything from him and believe what he says. If he is to learn about the condition of the native princes in this manner, he can ask the Residents to come over to Calcutta instead of spending on his travels large sums of money, which can be better employed in relieving distress in the flooded districts.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

41. The same paper says that trees are being constantly cut down by the Forest Department, and the destruction

The Forest Department.

of trees causes great changes in the climate of the country. An English resident of Darjeeling says that the department has very nearly denuded Darjeeling of trees.

BHARAT BASI.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

42. The same paper does not think that much good is likely to result from the review which it has been proposed to hold at Delhi, because Indians, both people and princes, are deeply impressed with the power of the English. The writer does not consider it proper that a Russian officer should be allowed to be present at the review.

BHARAT BASI.

43. The same paper does not approve of the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to visit the parts of Orissa affected by the storm-wave in November. He could not come out when the people were in sore distress. He is now coming forward to set up an example of self-sacrifice by touring on board a steamer for a few days in the cold season.

Sir Rivers Thompson's proposed visit to Cuttack.

KAMALA,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

44. The *Kamala* (a new paper), of the 1st November, says that there is no expectation of good accruing from the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the administration of India. The measure might produce some benefit if the object were to consider one particular matter instead of being designed as an enquiry into the various and vast questions comprised in the administration of India. The object of those that ask for the appointment of such a Commission is doubtless good, but it is almost impracticable to gain it by the method suggested. If the English public really desire to make themselves acquainted with the true condition of the people of India, the best course for them is to believe in native newspapers, native associations, and the representatives of Indians in England. The people of India are afraid lest the English nation should adopt any measures on the strength of the misleading statements which it is only too probable will be indulged in by the proposed Commission.

A Commission of Enquiry into the administration of India.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

45. The *Sādhārani*, of the 1st November, says that Lord Dufferin is reputed to be a social man. He is really very much skilled in pleasing persons by courtesy. For that reason, wherever he goes he in many cases achieves success by courtesies. Statesmen of this order become busy with durbars, levees, and balls. During the short time Lord Dufferin has been in this country he has held many levees and durbars. But His Excellency is greatly mistaken if he hopes to achieve success merely by sweet words. Neither the Indian Princes nor the Indian public will any longer be deluded by mere sweet words or splendid pageants. Let His Excellency adopt the true policy, let him try to satisfy the people, and he will achieve success.

Lord Dufferin.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

46. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 2nd November, says that Lord Randolph Churchill is still giving assurances of happiness to India. He has said in Birmingham:—"It is our intention to ascertain by Parliamentary enquiry the safest and speediest way to strengthen the Government by whatever is high and good in the traditions, intellect, and national aspirations of the native races of Indian." The writer says that if the Tory Lord really desires to govern India according to the desire of Indians, God will bless him. But the writer fears lest evil, rather than good, should be produced by the enquiries of a Commission appointed under a Tory Ministry. The writer does not expect that India will derive any benefit from those who are opposed to Lord Ripon's policy.

Lord Randolph Churchill and a Commission to enquire about Indian affairs.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

47. The same paper does not say that the Tories have never done any good to India, and that no benefit is to be expected from them. India has been benefited in the past and can be benefited in the future by the Tories. But Tories do more injury to India than good. The principle of impartiality is not recognized by the Tories. They consider India to exist for the benefit of the English. But true Liberals value the

India and the Liberals and the Tories.

principle of impartiality. From whom then is India to expect benefits? If India has any hope of obtaining justice from the English policy, it is from the noble-minded members of the party to which Bright and Ripon belong.

48. The *Som Prakash*, of the 2nd November, says that the *Pioneer* has ridiculed the *Indian Mirror* for saying that the post of Viceroy, who cannot introduce any measure without the sanction of the Secretary of State, is unnecessary. But all liberal-minded statesmen of the civilized world say that the salaries of the Indian officials are far higher than those of officials in other countries. In order to prove the truth of this statement, it will be sufficient to point out that the salary of the Viceroy is higher than that of the Secretary of State. The *Indian Mirror* has shown some measure of impudence in recommending the abolition of the post of Viceroy instead of the reduction of the salary attached to that post. In speaking on the subject of retrenchments, the editor only recommended the abolition of the system of the Viceroy's and Provincial Governors' sojourn in the hills. There can be also no doubt that much money will be saved if the posts of Commander-in-Chief of Madras and of Bombay are abolished.

49. The same paper says that Mr. Metcalfe's report about the damage caused in Orissa by the late cyclone is such that no ruler, who has a heart, can make delay in visiting that province. But the nature of the present Viceroy and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is different. They are not willing to sacrifice their pleasures in order to relieve the distress of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor is not willing to leave the hills until the Darjeeling season is over. The Viceroy also is spending his time in festivities on occasions of visits to native princes.

50. The same paper says that Mr. Hogg, to whom all the reforms in the Postal Department are due, is coming back to India. The income of that department has considerably increased since the introduction of quarter-anna post-cards. It will increase still further if the postage on newspapers is reduced, inasmuch as that will increase the circulation of those papers. The Postal Department is the best managed department in India. The writer wishes to see the few defects in that department which still exist removed.

51. The same paper says that the *Times of India* is grieved at the various accusations made against Sir Rivers Thompson by native newspapers. It is a wonder that the Editor has not yet died owing to his grief on account of the accusations against his master. Natives are the eyesore of the Anglo-Indian paper. They have again ventured to tell the truth regarding the evil deeds of an English Governor. Consequently, the Editor is very sorry. The Editor of the *Times of India* desires that Sir Rivers Thompson should receive his full salary while sick, and still people should not say anything; and that he should enjoy himself on the hills, while the people suffering from the floods are lamenting their fate, and yet they should worship him, that he should delay to visit Orissa which has been so terribly injured by the late cyclone until the Darjeeling season is over, and yet the people should praise him as a righteous ruler. Whatever the *Times of India* may say the native papers will not cease to speak the truth and to give advice to Government.

52. The *Sar Sudhánidhi*, of the 2nd November, referring to the India and the expenses of the proposed war with Burmah, say that it does not fear at all that the English will be defeated, but it fears that India will have to bear the expenses of the war. The financial condition of India is such that

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

R SU HAWIDHI
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

Government has been obliged to stop the construction of public works and to spend the money collected for the relief of distress upon military preparations. England and not India will be benefited by the occupation of Burmah. Under these circumstances, England should pay the expenses of the war.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Nov. 4th, 1885.

53. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 4th November, says that the English are not so favourably disposed towards natives as they were before. The writer

does not understand why the natives have lost the favour of their rulers. The English induce the natives to improve their condition from a selfish point of view. This is not much to be regretted. But it is a matter of great regret that the English want to make the natives work for them by means of threats. Nothing grieves the writer so much as when the rulers want to trample the ruled under the foot.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1885.

54. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th October, says that, although it is desirable to put an end to the practice of early marriage in this country, it is not at all reasonable to seek to attain this object by legislation as has been proposed by Mr. Whitley Stokes. To do so would be to interfere with the Hindu religion, and thus to cause mortification to, and arouse the resentment of, the Hindu community. Besides this, if the law proposed by Mr. Stokes were ever enforced, boys and girls under the prescribed limit of age would be able to form illicit connections with impunity, while they would run the risk of being imprisoned if they ventured to marry.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

55. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st October, notices an incident in which a poor man was killed by a wild boar at Ranabaghpur, and remarks that Government by disarming the people has left no means in their hands by which they can save their lives from the attacks of wild animals.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper, though opposed to the principle of legislative interference in social matters in India, is so deeply moved by the sufferings of girl-widows as to become half inclined to support the proposal of Mr. Whitley Stokes for putting a stop to early marriage by legislation. The writer is sure that Government will have to interfere if the leaders of the society of their own accord do not put a stop to early marriage and try to introduce the system of widow remarriage more largely.

DAINIK,
Nov. 4th, 1885.

57. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 5th November, says that the villages in the mofussil suffer greatly by day and by night from the depredations of tigers. Had the natives obtained the permission to use arms, they would not have suffered so greatly. The villagers are poor. They cannot afford to pay tax for obtaining permission to use arms.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

58. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 31st October, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is very hard upon the Maharajah of Tipperah because he is in debt. But who can tell what will come of the favours which the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has been able to secure at the hands of Government? A friend of Sir Rivers Thompson has been appointed Private Secretary to the Maharajah. The Maharajah is spending large sums of money in balls and entertainments in Simla. Has any

attempt been made to put a stop to his lavish expenditure? The Maharajah of Tipperah entertained the services of educated Bengalis, and that is his only fault. Had he ruined himself by entertaining Europeans in his service, he would have received much credit perhaps at the hands of Government. He can still get credit if he adopts this means.

59. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 3rd November, referring to the discontinuance of the salute of guns formerly obtained by Nawab Sadik Hossein of Bhopal and the Viceroy's forbidding him to interfere in the affairs of the State on the representation of Sir Lepel Griffin and to the statement of Sir Lepel that the people expressed joy when the Viceroy's order was read to them, says that it had never heard of the Nawab's misdoings before Sir Lepel's representation; nor has it heard from any one else but Sir Lepel that the people expressed joy at the Viceroy's order. Was not the order forbidding him to interfere in the affairs of the State sufficient? What was the use of depriving the Nawab of the honour of the salute?

URDU GUIDE,
Nov. 3rd, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

60. The *Bhārāt Mihir*, of the 29th October, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the late cyclone in Orissa and for empowering the Commissioner to incur additional outlay if necessary for the purpose. The editor, however, thinks that Rs. 20,000 will not be sufficient for the relief that will be required, and hopes that His Honor will give as much help as may be necessary.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1886.

61. The *Patākā*, of the 30th October, is exceedingly sorry that the Magistrate of Moorshedabad is not anxious to completely relieve the distress of the people. Though the people are filling the air with their cries and are full of despair, the Magistrate is indifferent. The Magistrate showed great zeal when the Lieutenant-Governor visited Berhampore. The writer hopes that the Magistrate will shake off his indifference and try to relieve the distress of the people.

PATAKA,
Oct. 30th, 1886.

62. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st October, is glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has granted Rs. 20,000 for the relief of the places affected by the storm-wave in Orissa. If the arrangements made by His Honor for the relief of distress in Bengal are faithfully carried out by district officers, the sufferings of the people are likely to be much less. Had he made this arrangement a little earlier, he would not have been so much abused.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 31st, 1886.

63. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to grant Rs. 4,000 for the relief of distress in Moorshedabad, but the over-zealous Magistrate of the district refused to take the money on the ground that he would realize the money for relief works from the zemindars. But he was at last obliged to take Rs. 1,000. His object was to prove before the Lieutenant-Governor that there was no distress in his district. Though he has succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of the Lieutenant-Governor, the public understand his achievement. The people are suffering greatly at the hands of favourites of Government like Mr. Anderson.

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64. The same paper says that its own correspondent telegraphed to the daily papers of Calcutta some time ago that the Lalitakundi embankments had given way owing to the negligence of the officers in charge, that Mr. Anderson was not doing much for the relief of the poor, and that the people

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Mr. Anderson and Baboo Kedar Nath Basu.

of Jangipur were suffering greatly from want. The correspondent then left the district after requesting various persons, who are all trustworthy men, to collect information, and Baboo Kedar Nath Basu of Berhampore to send all the information collected from these various persons to Calcutta. The telegrams sent by the Baboo grieved the Magistrate and the District Engineer sorely. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor, telegraphed that Mr. Anderson had placed the matter in a pleader's hands to take action, and wrote soon after that Baboo Kedar Nath Basu would soon be given an opportunity to defend himself. The writer would have been very glad if such an opportunity had been given. But that has not been the case. A zemindar has been induced to bring a case against Baboo Kedar Nath Basu in order to shew that the Baboo is a bad man, and that he is in the habit of defaming people for his own object. The writer would not have accused the chief officials in the district had he not had sufficient evidence to prove the accusation. The writer is not aware whether Kedar Baboo actually threatened the zemindar in order to get money from him, and he has not got the papers before him. No one will be more glad than the writer himself if Kedar Baboo is punished in case the charge is proved against him. The writer never published the telegrams on the authority of the Baboo, who was entrusted with the work of transmission only. But Mr. Anderson and his subordinate Magistrates are not likely to do justice in this case, and so the writer advises them to send the case to another district. He is glad to hear that the High Court will be moved to transfer the case to another district. The writer is afraid that the revelations likely to be made during the course of this trial will not be creditable to the local Magistrates.

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65. Baboo Upendra Nath Rai Chowdri, delegate of the Central Bengal Union, writing to the same paper, says that

Distress in Nuddea.

great distress prevails in the thanas of Nakasipara, Navadrip, Kishengunge, and Chapra in Nuddea. The greater part of the rice crop has been submerged. Government is giving advances and distributing money from the district fund. Many places in Chuadanga and the thanas of Tehatta and Karimpur in Meherpore are in great distress. But in the latter place no good arrangement has been made for the distribution of relief. Mr. Melitus goes round on tour for making advances and asks the canoongoes to make enquiries, but these enquiries not being properly conducted, the sufferings of the people do not come to an end. The canoongoe goes to one place and collects information from chowkidars or others. The majority of the people do not know that he has come to make advances. When the writer explained to them the object of the canoongoe's visit, they were very glad. Many are now coming forward to take advances. But these are again being harassed in various ways. They are first told to bring the mandal or the punchayet with them; then they are told to see the saheb when he comes. They go to the saheb. They are again referred to the canoongoe. The people of several villages have given up all hope of getting advances. If advances are at all to be given, there is no good in harassing them. The money which has been collected in Nuddea can, if properly distributed, relieve much distress. The sowing season is passing away. Advances if given at this time will help the people greatly.

SANJIVANI.

66. A correspondent of the same paper says that Rs. 825 have been subscribed for the relief of distress in Banaghat. Government has given Rs. 5,000 for

Distress in Banaghat.

tuccavi advances. But though Rs. 3,000 have already been spent in making small advances, a very large number of men have not got anything. The writer thinks that another sum of Rs. 5,000 should be granted for this purpose.

67. The *Grámvártá Prakashiká*, of the 31st October, is glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the relief of the

The cyclone in Orissa.

distress caused by the recent cyclone in Orissa. The writer thinks that the sum is rather too small. His Honor will go to inspect the condition of the people in person in November. The writer asks His Honor not to remain content with writing a resolution on his return on the usefulness of cyclones, for his journey will cost a good deal of money.

68. The *Som Prakash*, of the 2nd November, referring to the Magistrate of Moorshedabad declining the offer made by Government to help the distressed

Mr. Anderson and the distress.

people in that part with Rs. 4,000 on the ground that it was not necessary for Government to spend money on such matters, and that, if needed, he would collect money from the local zemindars and other gentlemen, says that the Lieutenant-Governor would have properly rewarded the fidelity of the Magistrate as well as relieved the people of the place if he had promoted and transferred him.

69. The *Dainik*, of the 5th November, says that Mr. Toynbee, the

The Magistrate of Hugli on the distress.

Magistrate of Hugli, requires more than Rs. 1,000 which has been sanctioned for the relief of distress in his district. In Jehanabad sub-division alone Rs. 1,000 will be required; 3,540 houses have been destroyed in that sub-division. Those portions of it which produce a large quantity of *aus* crop have been ruined. The *aman* crop of 370 villages has been destroyed. After reporting this woeful condition of his district, Mr. Toynbee consoles the Government by saying that there is nothing in it which can be called distress. The writer does not know what the term distress means in the dictionary of the collectorate.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRAKASHIKÁ,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

DAINIK,
Nov. 5th, 1885.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

70. The *Bangabási*, of the 31st October, says that whenever the Mohurram of the Mahomedans and the Durga Puja of the Hindus are celebrated at

The Mohurram and the Durga Puja.

one and the same time serious riots ensue. Such riots have occurred this year at several places, and the reports say that the Mahomedans are the greater offenders. They have become victorious by using force. The Hindoos have been beaten everywhere. The Mahomedans have not yet been able to forget their national pride. It is a matter of great regret that, though the Mahomedans have been conquered and trampled under foot, and though they have lived with the Hindoos for a long time, they cannot mix and sympathise with them. The writer draws the attention of the leaders of the Mahomedan community to this matter.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 31st, 1885.

71. The *Sádháraní*, of the 1st November, says that Eurasians are very desirous of being admitted into the Anglo-Indian community. But Anglo-Indians

The Eurasians.

hate them. They only at times delude Anglo-Indians by acknowledging them as members of their own class in order to gain their ends. They adopted this course at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. Mr. White has warned Eurasians against this trick of Anglo-Indians. But will the Eurasians have the good sense to follow Mr. White's advice?

SADHARANI,
Nov. 1st, 1885.

72. The same paper says that the people of French Chandernagore welcomed the Governor of Pondicherry with great cordiality and entertained him with great *eclát*. Unlike Englishmen, the French invited native gentlemen to the ball that was given in honour of the French Governor. This was due to the generous character of the French.

Natives under the French Government.

SADHARANI.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Oct. 8th, 1885.

73. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 8th October, hears that henceforward Transfer of rent suits to the Civil Court. rent-suits will be transferred from the collectorate to the civil court, and thereupon remarks that it will be extremely inconvenient for zemindars in Orissa, who will be put to great expense by the contemplated transfer.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

74. A correspondent of the same paper points out that boat journey by Journey by water from Bhuddruck to Cuttack. canal from Bhuddruck to Cuttack has proved to be a great source of discomfort and inconvenience as there is not sufficient water in the bed of the Brahmini river, where steamers and boats are frequently seen to go aground.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Oct. 13th, 1885.

75. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 13th October, publishes the correspondence that passed between Baboos Kissori Ill-treatment of native ladies and gentlemen. Mohun Mukerjee, District Engineer, Balasore; Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, Balasore; and Juggut Chunder Banerjee, Editor, *Utkal Darpan*, and the Secretary to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on the subject of ill-treatment which certain native ladies and gentlemen received on board the *Bassein* at the hands of certain officers belonging to that steamer. The paper points out that the above officers were very insulting in their behaviour.

UTKAL DARPAN.

76. Referring to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police on Increase of dacoity in Bengal. the increase of dacoity in the Bengal Presidency in the past year, the same paper observes that the Inspector-General, while charging the people of Bengal with cowardice and helplessness, entirely forgot all about the unjust provisions of the Arms Act, which have done more than anything else to destroy their courage and independence.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 7th November 1885.